A TALK WITH JUDGE HOLMAN

HIS REASONS FOR SUPPORTING MR. COX FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Tariff Agitation Not Likely to be Renewed this Winter-Pressing Need of Correcting Land Grant Evils-Administrative Re-form Should be the Great Issue Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. -Mr. Holman to be found must be sought in his study. The hotel lobby does not know him, and he is never seen in the groups of excited and gossiping Consmen who frequent these public places To-night he sat at his desk with the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office before him, making, as is his habit with all reports, a fourth and Forty-fifth streets. He said: careful study of it, and a comparison of the figures given with those printed in similar documents of other years. Great interest has been shown in Mr. Holman's preferences for Speaker. He has been tallied off on Mr. Car-lisle's, Mr. Randall's, and Mr. Cox's lists. He was asked if he would be willing to say for whom he would vote. He replied:

I have taken, of course, the natural interest in this matter that any member of the party would, but I have not gone any further than to

"Thave taken, of course, the natural interest in this matter that any member of the parity would, but I have not gone any further than to come to the conclusion as to my own vote. I presume all members have weighed the matter carefully in their own minds, and by this 'time have reached a decision. I hear that the cancer and the present of an able, fair, and safe Soeseker. For myself, I have decided to vote for Mr. Cox. I presume he will not reserve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large a vote as Mr. Isandal to Mr. Carejve so large as the server of the south of the time ince then. I cannot recall an instance of any Sonsequence now when Mr. Cox and I have disagreed respecting public measures. His vote sainst those I have thought right or seasons those I have thought right or seasons those I have thought right or seasons those I have thought wrome. Naturally, therefore, my personal feelings compelled mot page to Mr. Cox. and I have disagreed respecting public measures. Mis vote and influence could allways be relied upon for such measures as I have thought right or seasons those I have thought wrome. Naturally, therefore, my personal feelings compelled mot page to Mr. Cox. and I have disagreed respecting public measures, and the south side of 116th street, and mot against those I have thought wrome. Maturally, therefore, my personal feelings compelled mot page to Mr. Cox. and the south street, and mot and the south side of 116th street, and mot and the south side of 116th street, and mot and the south side of 116th street, and mot and the south side of 116th street, and mot and the south side of 116th street, and mot and the south side o agreed respecting public measures. His vote and influence could always be relied upon for such measures as I have thought right or against those I have thought wrong. Naturally, therefore, my personal feelings compelled met og to Mr. Cox.

But in a matter of this kind personal preferences should not control and I do not think they have controlled me. I look back over Mr. Cox's record. I recall the fact that he years ago made a record for principles that have controlled me. I look back over Mr. Cox's record. I recall the fact that he years ago made a record for principles that have controlled me. that I have thought wise, and that record carlier than either of the others, because he came into public life before they did. I therefore regard it as my duty to support him. When I came to Washington a few days ago I called on each of the candidates, and expressed myself as I do now. There can be no misunderstanding as to my position.

But if Mr. Cox should be withdrawn, have you determined whom to support?

"Oh, no. I have not looked at that contingency. I could not support Mr. Cox with all my heart if I did do so. His New York friends—Mr. Dorsheimer, for instance—tell me that he will be supported by the delegation with the sarnest purpose of electing him."

Then you do not look upon the tariff issue as the all-absorbing one of the winter?

"Why," repuied Judge Holman, "now can it be with the certainty that nothing can be done? If we should send a bill to the Senate it is reasonable to suppose they would not accept it. An issue to be absorbing, subordinating all others, must be raised when there is a fair chance for action upon it. I cannot see how a ariff bill can get through this Congress."

"You have not changed your views regarding the bill of last winter now a law?"

"Oh, no. It contains some monstrous wrongs. The taxing of coal, lumber, of cheap fabrics, of raw masterial, of sugar, in the Interest of corporate wealth. But these cannot be righted this winter."

"Well, of course there are very important orker win

to comply within the time specified but who have since done so, but requiring that all lands so carned be sold atta fixed price by the Government, and that the settler thereon have the privilege of taking them at that fixed price.

There are millions and millions of acres of land, comprising a large portion of the public domain, granted to railroads that have not sompiled with the conditions. Very great hardships, very great injustice, have been done, sill continue to be done, unless Congress takes the matter in hand at once. As between the cornorations and the settlers, there has been extended to the supreme Court in 1875, that a grant of the Supreme Court in 1875, that a grant cannot be forfeited without an affirmative act of Congress, the greatest bardship, the greatest injustice, is possible to settlers who have taken up lands under the impression that they have been forfeited by failure of corporations to comply with the conditions. I am sure that the settlers views were precisely those that every lawyer in Congress entertained when the grants were made, although, owing to the vast corporate interests that arose by reason of those grants were made, although, owing to the vast corporate interests that arose by reason of those grants were made, although, owing to the vast corporations did not fulfil the conditions. This is a very important matter, a very complicated matter, and one that Congress must deal with rallow millions of acres to become the property of great corporations that were not intended for them unless they compiled with the terms of the grant. This only serve of the land grant roads have done. I get letters from lettlers all over the land urging action. I think to the property of great corporations that were not intended for them unless they compiled with the terms of the grant. This only serve of the land grant roads have done. I get letters from lettlers all over the land urging action. I think that it is impossible for a party to make such an issue in veanuals of the property of the deal o

Marcua Beach and Simeon Smith, two of the distance and training the Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxalun, tendered their resignations yesterday. Only two members of the Board now remain.

GIVING UP HUMPHREYS'S WATCH. The Man who Left Him Bend After their

A neatly dressed man, with a black moustache, ran up the steps of the Police Central office at 10 o'clock last night, and asked a policeman to direct him to the detective office, "I understand that I am wanted," he said to Sargeant Keheler, who was in charge, "and

have come to give myself up."
"Who are you?" the sergeant asked. "I am James A. Burns, and I was in the car-

riage with Humphreys on Tuesday night," Burns said that he lived at 584 Seventh avenue, and was employed in the cigar store of Lopez & Co., at 1.520 Broadway, between Forty-"I was standing in front of the Casino on

Tuesday night, when I saw Humphreys come out. I did not know his name, although I had seen him before. He fell down, and I picked him up, and wanted to put him back in the Casino. He called me by name, and asked me to stay by him. I said, 'Where do you live?' and he answered, 'Albany Flats; but don't go away from me.' I called a cab, and helped him in, telling the driver to start for the Albany

to him.
"Is George in?' he asked, meaning Mr.

who are you? What do you want? I called to thim chance for action upon it. I cannot see how a arilf bill can get through this Congress."

You have not changed your views regarding the bill of last winter now a law?

Oh, no. It contains some monstrous wrongs. The taxing of coal, lumber, of cheap fabries, of raw material, of sugar, in the finterest of a very small section of the country, are great injustices, most of them in the interest of corporate wealth. But these cannot be righted this winter."

What, then, is your opinion as to the most important work on hand for Congress?"

Well, of course there are very important questions of administrative reform. I shall, for instance, do all I can to seeme legislation on the great subject of land grants. Congress ought to do something in this matter. In the near future the question will be seen to be one of almost vital consequence. I hope to see three bills introduced and passed—one declaring forfeited all grants to railroad corporations that have compiled with none of the conditions; one forfeiting all grants to corporations that have only partially compiled with the conditions; and one comfirming grants to corporations that have falled to comply within the time specified but who have since done so, but requiring that have falled to comply within the time specified but who have since done so, but requiring that have falled to comply within the time specified but who have since done so, but requiring that fall lands so carned be sold at a fixed price by the Government, and that the settier thereon have the privilege of taking them at that fixed price.

There are millions and millions of acres of lad, comprising a large perilon of the public domain, granted to railroads that have not somplied with the conditions. Very great hand, granted to railroads that have been caused only by an intensity of the formal privilege of taking them at that fixed price, there are millions and millions of acres of land, comprising a large perilon of the public domain, granted to railroads

that a drug was not given to him, but I think not."

After the autopsy the body was removed late in the afternoon to the house of Mr. Humphreys's father at 22 West Thirty-ninth street. There will be funeral services to-day, and the burial will be at Auburn.

Dr. Frederick Humphreys and his son Frederick said yesterday: "We saw Jay at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. We knew that he then had \$30 in gold in his pockets."

CLIMBING ORANGE MOUNTAIN.

Crowds of New Jerseyttes Visiting the Spot

where Phobo Paullin was Killed. "We have been chasing around to-day over the mountain and down in Newark looking up clues," said Marshal McChesney last evening, referring to the work of the Orange police, in the mysterious Phoebe Paullin case. We are doing the best we can, and hope we may yet bring the facts to light but nothing definite has been accomplished so far." "Are any of Pinkerton's men or other detec-

tives outside of Orange hunting?" "Not to my knowledge. Detective Stainsby of Newark was on the mountain to-day, but I aw no other new man there, and I don't know that he was working on the case."

There was less stir at the Orange Police Headquarters yesterday than at any time since the murder. The detectives who have been working on the case seemed to be discouraged

the murder. The detectives who have been working on the case seemed to be discouraged and weary. "We can't find out anything," was their frank confession. This atternoon the inquest is to begin, but there will probably be nothing to present to the jury in addition to the well-known facts of the case.

Yesterday morning a few hundred citizens of Orange went to church and listened to a sermons containing allusions to the Eagle Rock tragedy, and all day many more hundreds climbed Orange Mountain and visited the bleak spot where the crime was committed. From Newark, Montelair, and all the villages of the county they flocked to the place. Scores of men and women went out from this city. While the greater number ascended Eagle Rock road on foot, the way was thronged with handsome carriages, fashionable village carts, the less showy turnouts of city livery stables, and the nondescript vehicles of farmers and tavern keepers. It was the biggest day for owners of livery stables since the waverly fair. The keeper of the inn at Tory Corners never dreamed of such a run of custom as the murder has brought him, and John Wachtar, who discovered the body, has had more visitors to his saloon this week than he expected to see in a month.

The crowd lingered on the spot where the girl's body was found, and also looked for the wagon tracks underneath the cedar trees on the opposite side of the road. Many carriages were girls and women.

On Wednesday Detective Charles Becker was supposed to have got hold of a promising clue. He heard of a rough character who he thought might have been concerned in the crime. He looked him up, and found him confined to his house with many bruises on his face. It was explained that he had been in a fight, and proof wasgiven that he was home on Saturday evening.

Accidentally Shot while For Hunting

SPHINGPIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.-Frederick Ar-SHINGPIELD, Muss, NOV. 22. Frederica Armitare of Grange was shot dead this morning by the
actiontal discharge of C. A. Bullard's double-barrelled
a fox and both men were sainted his approach with
fox and both men were sainted his approach with
cocked gaths, action will be contents of both barrels entered
Armitage's head, killing him instantly. He leaves a
widow and two children.

GOOD-BY WINDSOR THEATRE

BURNED UP IN SHORT ORDER AFTER THE PLAY WAS OFER.

The Sky Red with the Binzing Singe Furni-ture Ten Minutes After the Alarm-A Big Nest of Lodgings in Peril-Saving Life. The Windsor Theatre, in the block bounded by the Bowery, Canal street, Chrystie street, and Bayard street, was discovered to be on fire at fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock last night. The woodwork beneath the stage was then burning. and it appeared to John Farnan, the watchman, who was the first to see it, that the origin of the fire was in the kitchen of the Hartman Hotel, which is over the theatre entrance, and extends back of it on the north. The fire seemed to come out from the body of the stage, and rushed hotly from under the gallery on the left side. Farnan ran on the stage and sent out a special call, which notified the Police and Fire Departments that the Windsor Theatre was on fire. Then he ran into the street and sent out two

alarms from an alarm box on the Bowery. Engines came tearing along, and anchored Engines came tearing along, and anchored in the Bowery, and in Canni, and Bayard, and Chrystie streets. Cant. Altaire and policemen hurried from the Eidridge street station, and worked hard in keeping back the immense crowds which poured toward the theatre. In less than ten minutes from the time the first alarm was sent out a dozen engines were throwing water on the theatre and on the surrounding buildings. In less than ten minutes from the first alarm, also, the fire burst its way out through the roof with a roar and went blazing skyward. Burning pasteboard scenes and myrhads of glowing embers were curried upward by the force of the flame. At this time the front of the theatre did not seem to be on fire. Half a dozen firomen with axes and as many more with hose lines stood in the main corridor and tried to keep back the flames. They soon were compelled to retreat. A mass of orange flame suddenly appeared at the entrance to the auditorium, and the next instant all the woodwork was consumed and the fire made the marble flooring scorching hot.

In the neighboring tenement houses and lodging houses in the block the wildest excitement prevailed. People rushed half dressed into the street, and trunks and clothing were dragged to the sidewalk. The guests in Hartman's Hotel turned out into the street. The rear of the hotel was on fire bisfore all were down, and the firement dischayed great energy in assisting them. Fireman Michael Riley of Hook and Lader 6 at the risk of his life carried Mrs. Bertha Yurgk from an upper room to a third-floor window, and brought her down on a ladder. She was without a hat and half clad. She stood in the street and begged the firemen to ge back and rescue her husband who she said was being burned to death. She refused to move until her husband managed to make his way out of the burning building. After it was said that all the guests of Hartman's Hotel were saved, an old man ran out into the street and speak and rescue her husband managed to make his way out of the burning building. After in the Bowery, and in Canal, and Bayard, and

across an open yardway to the back of the hotel. A cloud of sparks was dashed into their faces, and they were compelled to close the door and run.

A French woman, name unknown, was in a room on the third floor of an extension in the rear of Hartman's Hotel. Her room was among the first to fill with smoke. Her cries were distinctly audible in the street. John H. Lent of Meserole street, Greenpoint, neard her cries, and ran up stairs into her room. He found her hanging half way out of the window almost overcome. He seized her and carried her down stairs. She insisted on going up stairs again to get her trunk. Lent carried her down stairs twice, and can the time she returned. He clung to her, and finally the third time threw her trunk down stairs in front of him. Then she was satisfied, and went to friend's house on Elizabeth street, inwing hired a man to carry her trunk. She fainted when she reached the house. Later, Lent, who suffered from smoke he had inhaled, was clubbed and driven outside of the police lines.

Edward Nunan, a shender Irishman of 25, employed at the Madison House on West Fourteenth street, was one of the early spectators. He climbed the fire escapes on the front of the building, looking into every front room, When he came down he was severely clubbed by a policeman who weighed about 200 pounds. He said he thought some one might have been overlooked in the bedrooms, and that he ought to make sure that all were out.

Fred, Lichtenstein was in a drunken stupor on the second floor of the hotel adjoining the theatre. He was suffocated when he awoke, and escaped by breaking the window glass and going down a ladder. He was badly cut.

Gottfried Meyer fell down a flight of stairs, while descending from the top floor of the hotel, and was badly injured.

A young man's head was cut by a valise thrown down stairs in Hartmann's Hotel by an escited German.

The building'itself was a large brown-stone front. It faced 50 feet on the Bowery, and extended 140 feet toward Chrystie street. It was a six-story ho

ight. In the rear of the theatre, numbers 21 to 31 night.

In the rear of the theatre, numbers 21 to 31 Chrystie street, are tenement houses occupied by working people, most of whom are foreigners. There were 120 families in the six buildings. The rear of thesehouses was within a few feet of the rear of the theatre building. A passage way between 25 and 27 led to the rear entrance of the theatre. Roundsmen McEnnery and Work and Policemen Dokel and Muegge of the Tenth precinct were on their round of relief when the fire broke out. They immediately began to clear the buildings of tenants. Men, women, and children at first plunged into the street naked or but partly dressed, and then, accompand that there was some time to spare, rushed back again to save their property. Tumbling trunks and furniture quickly blocked the way, but the police soon stopped that, and then went through the building to see that all were out. The fire had eaten away the rear windows before this was half done. Then hose were run to the tops of the buildings as well as through the rooms and windows, and by 12:30 the fire in the rear of the tenements was under control.

were run to the tops of the buildings as well as through the rooms and windows, and by 12:30 the fire in the rear of the tenements was under control.

In front of the theatre, in addition to Hartman's Hotel, are a concert saloon called the Eden, Beinkin's Hotel, and Witkins's Variety show. Their occupants left them in a body, and stood on the sidewalk watching the flames as they neared their property.

A crowd of men hurried helter skelter from a lodging houseon the Bowery, near the corner of Bayard street, and in their flight ran in the direction of the fire lines and against the police. They were forced back, and some of them were clubbed.

The theatre had closed at 11 o'clock, "During the last half of the final act of 'My Partner," said one of the ushers last night, we smelled smoke. Some of the audience noticed it also, and left their seats and went outside, We spoke of it to each other, and began a search through the theatre. We looked behind the stage, under it, and in the wings. We could find no trace of fire beyond the smell of smoke. No smoke was visible. After we had thoroughly satisfied ourselves that there was no fire we closed up and went to an adjoining lager beer saloon, where a number of us, including Treasurer John Hunter, played dominoes until about 11:55, when we got in front of the gates the inside of the house was in flames. I think the fire originated from a defective flue. The theatre is heated by steam, and the boiler is in the basement of the hotel proper, about forty feet from the gallery entrance, almost under the box office. The flames seemed to be flercest at that point."

The building was the property of William A. Martin of 15 East Thirty-eighth street. It was valued at \$200.000, and was parily insured. The Windsor was formerly known as the Stadt Theatre.

Christian Kraemer owns the Hartman Hotel, He is a brother of the property of William A. Martin of 15 East Thirty-eighth street. It was valued at \$200.000 and was parily insured. The Windsor was formerly known as the Stadt Theatr

"Ten thousand dollars. It is insured for \$7,000."
The theatre building, including the hotel, were entirely destroyed.
The books and papers of the theatre were saved by the Treasurer. Theresa Sturiata Released.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.-Theresa Sturlata, who wa sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the murder of Charjes Stites caller on the Chicago Call Board, was re-leased from the penitentary at Joiet to day, having completed her term. The killing and trial were among the most sensational in the criminal annals of this city.

THE FRENCH-CHINESE TROUBLE. Rumers in Paris of an Advance on Tonquis

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

PARIS, Nov. 29 .- It was rumored in the obbles of the Senate to-day that Admiral Cour-

bet had telegraphed to the Government from Tonquin that he had begun his advance and occupied strong positions, on which he had mounted artillery.

A more hopeful feeling prevails here to-day

in all circles, and a pacific solution of the questions between France and China is now regarded as possible, inasmuch as England is exercising her influence with both countries in favor of a peaceable settlement of the pending troubles. At a Cabinet council to-day it was decided not to accept an interpellation from M. Clé-menceau concerning the Chinese memorandum

menceau concerning the Chipese memorandum relative to the proposed attack on Bac-Ninh, because it would prejudice the pending negotiations. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Climenceau introduced his internellation and urged its immediate discussion. Prime Minister Ferry moved that debate on the subject be postponed until the Tonquin credits were discussed. He added that China's reply to France's note was expected momentarily. The Chamber, by 308 to 195, adopted M. Ferry's motion.

At a meeting of the Left Centre of the Senate to-day M. Leon Sav was elected President to succeed M. Waddington. M. Say delivered an address in which he culogized M. Waddington, and reminded his hearers that the Left Centre had ever been faithful to the poacy of M. Thiers. "The Left Centre," he said, "does not desire a policy of passion, but advocates the policy which M. Ferry recently set forth at Havre. More than words is necessary; we want acts. The foreign policy of France should be caim and deliberate, without weakness as well as without impuise. The Government will find the Left Centre ready to take the measures necessary for the dignity, and safety of the army, while acting with callmenss and regarding only the interests of the country."

Mr. Lowell Asked to Withdraw from the

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Fifeshire Journal says:
"Sometime ago Earl Schorne, the Lord High Chancellor, wrote a letter to a student, saying that there was no law by which Mr. Lowell could act as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University. The letter has been suppressed until now. Mr. Lowell has been asked to withdraw from the rector-slip. The students have prepared a memorial expressing their regret at his withdrawal and animization of his briliaits literary attainments. Another election will be held soon. Bishop Wordsworth will probably be a candidate.

Losnox Nov. 30.—The Body Neses this morning says:

We are informed that the statement that Mr. Lowell has been asked to withdraw from the rectorship of the Andrew's is not true. Mr. Lowell leaves the question in the hands of the two Principals of the notwersity. The difficulty does not arise from the ract that Mr. Lowell is an alien, but from the fact that sing a forcein enviry, he is not anomalie to firstin law. The Chairman of the committee of Mr. Lowell's friends denies that Earl Schonne expressed the opinion that Mr. Lowell was ineligible. to law by which Mr. Lowell could act as Lord Rector

BERLIN, Nov. 29.-The Emperor William yeserday telegraphed to King Alfonso of Spain (via Vigo,

not through France), the following message:

"Allow me on your birthday to address to you my sincerest and heartiest wishes for your happiness and your cerest and heartiest wishes for your happiness and your country's, to which you consecrate your life with such unexamples self-serrines. As a memento of your visit to Prussia, the Crown Prince presents to you a statuette of the Great Elector. I beg to express my deep grantitude for the manner in which you have accepted my son's visit in my stead, and overwhelmed him with your gracious asympathy—an exemplar of friendship equally vowed to you for life.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Crown Prince Frederick William has been elected a Fellow of the Academy of Jurisprudence by a vote of 180 to 12.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—King Alfonso and the Crown Prince Frederick William were present at a banquet at the German Legation this evening.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Frince von Hoheniohe, the German Manussasdor at Paris, has informed Prime Minister Ferry that the Crown Prince Frederick William of German Munissassdor at Paris, has informed Prime Minister Ferry that the Crown Prince Frederick William of German Spain.

France, which was gazetted yesterday, says that if the pork is carefully saited there is no danger of trichinosis, and that the municipal authorities will seize any bacon that may be found to be imperfectly saited. In the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Gandin questioned the Government recarding the decree relating to the importation of American pork. M. Herisson, Minister of Commerce, asked that a discussions of the saligible to postpoined until after the debate on the budget. M. Gandin insisted that it be field at an earlier date. The Chamber finally voted that the discussion should take place two weeks from to-day.

The Suppression of Public Meetings.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Lords Commissioners of the Privy Seal, in their reply to Lord Rossmore's let ter explaining his action on the occasion of the Orange and League meetings at Rosiea, county Fermanaph, on thet. 16, say that they cannot but regard his action as utterly subversive of the public peace. Loyal subjects can hold meetings to protest against sedition, but must hold provide a collision with their opponents in so doing, and magnetrates cannot be allowed to sanction such a course. course.

Thish Government has prohibited the Orange and National meetings which were to have been held at Newry on nunday.

Thunksgiving in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here with appropriate religious services in the American chapel. United States Minister Surgent gave a banquet in the evening in honor of the day.

The banquet room was decorated with the American and German colors, and with portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Germany and President Arthur. There were 256 persons at the tables. Mr. Sargent proposed trasts to President Arthur and Emperor William. Here Wyngaert replied for the Emperor in German. Mr. Kreismann, formerly American Consul-General, replied to the tonst, "The day we colebrate." The banquet was followed by a ball

The Underground Hailway Ontrage. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolutions passed by the employees of the Metropolitan Underground Kailway denouncing the authors of the recent explosion at the Franci cree station, save: "As there is not a particle of evidence to show the completity of any American in the outrage, I can see no advantage in communicating the resolutions to the Government at Washington."

Great Britain and the Suez Canal. Paris, Nov. 29 .- The Gaulois says that before PARIS, NOV. 29.—The reduces says that before leaving London M de Lesseps held interviews with Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville, who assured him that the English Government had not ceased to recognize the monopoly of the canal company to the istums of Suca, and they repeated their promise to M, de Lesseps that England would do nothing to facilitate the making by any company of a second canal.

Egyptian Soldiers Deserting. CAIRO, Nov. 29.-Of 600 gendarmes who left Cairo for Sunkim on Wednesday, 208 deserted on the railway journey from Cairo to Suez.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Porte has addressed a note to
the powers informing them that Turkey offered to send
troops to suppress the rising in the Soudan, but that
Engined refused the offer.

Fire on Shipboard.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The British steamship sportsman, Capt. Russoil, which arrived at Liverpool on the 26th inst. from Galveston, and which lost boats and load her decks swept during the voyage, was found to be on fire on the 28th lints. Some 48 bases of cotton ware

Vignaux Lends Schnefer 494 Points. Pasis Nov. 29.—In the billiard contest to-nicht. Vignaux seared 650 in thirteen mining, and schaefer 1654 in the twelve innings. The only good run made by Schaefer was one of 75. The total scores for the four nights are: Vignaux, 2407; Schaefer, 1,000.

The German Squadron at Hong Kong. LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Sense says that the German gunboat Nauti ins, now at Kiel, has been ordered to Hong Kong to re-cuforce the German squadren.

An Expedition to the South Pole. LONDON. Nov. 29.—It is stated that Prof. Nordenskjeld the Swedish Arctic explorer, is planning an expedition to the South Pole, to be carried out in 1885.

Arrest of an Irish Editor. DUBLIS, Nov. 29.—Mr. Matthews, editor of the Tyrine Courier, has been arrested on the charge of faciling the Orangemen against the Nationals. Joseph Jefferson Recovers his Voice. PRORIA, Ill., Nov. 29.—Joseph Jefferson, who was unable to faifil an engagement here on Tuesday might left this morning with his company for Cincinnati, his voice having returned and his general health belief road.

BUTLER ANSWERS BLAINE. HE REVIEWS THE HISTORIAN'S PLAN TO RELIEVE THE TREASURY.

Vothing in the Constitution to Warrant What Mr. Blaine Proposes Taxing Virginia to Pay Massachusetts The Governor's Plan. Gov. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts spent Thanksgiving Day in the city. In the morning he remained in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He ate his Thanksgiving turkey with his daughter. Mrs. Adelbert Ames, at her home, 208 West Fifty-ninth street. Looking over the morning papers, Gov. Butler no-ticed the recent manifesto of Mr. James G. Blaine on the subject of the distribution among the States, on the basis of population, of the surplus revenue from whiskey and tobacco col-lected under the Internal Revenue act. Soon

a Sun reporter, who ventured to interview him What do you think, Governor, of Mr. Biaine's proposition that Congress shall pass a bill of ten lines directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the whole of the tax, less the small expense of collection, to the States and Territories in the proportion of their population, and to continue it permanently as part of their regular revenue?"

after the Governor had read this he was met by

"Well," said the Governor, "as to that matter, if I were not soo old to be surprised at anything. I should be astonished at the propoanything, I should be astonished at the pronosition. I agree fully with Mr. Blaine in his objections to the Pennsylvania pian of distributing the surplus revenue among the States. I think he is eminently sound upon that, for many more reasons than the three he sets forth. But how a gentleman of so much experience in public affairs, even though he is not a lawyer, could have failen into what seems to me a grievous error, is a matter of surprise. "In the first place, Mr. Blaine's proposition is that the United States should collect the internal revenue on whiskey and tobacco and distribute it among the States, and the arguments therefor were that that revenue would be a sum which could be rendered certain, and, secondly, that it would largely reduce State taxation. But Mr. Blaine seems to longet that there is such a thing as the Constitution of the United States, which provides for only two classes of taxes, direct and indirect—that is customs revenue and direct taxation. But it also provides (I do not quote words) that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the beopie according to representation.

Now Mr. Blaine proposes to collect a large amount of direct taxes from a few States and distribute the money among all the people of all the States per capita. I hope, before that is attempted, somebody will show the constitutional warrant for so doing. That is to say, to give you an illustration: Some millions are to be collected off the corn which is used to make whiskey in Kentucky to pay the taxes of the State of Massachusetts.

"Now, according to the published table of Mr. Blaine, we should be very grateful in Massachusets if the corn and tobacco producing States would contribute to us the \$3,120,000 which is proposed, being more than double our present State taxes. But what should we say if the proposition was turned around? What would Massachusetts say if it were proposed to tax our cotton, woollen, and leather producing interests up to the collecting point (that is to say, as much as they will be a without bre sition. I agree fully with Mr. Blaine in his objections to the Pennsylvania plan of distrib-

The Piot Against the German Embassy.

London, Nov. 29.—The Frenchman who was greated hat evening on suspicion of being inplicated fish the serialist Wolf in the plot to blow up sas German Embassy with infernal machists is named Bondurand. He is a brother of the Frenchman who gave the information which led to the arrest of Wolf, and were arranged in the Bow street Police Court to also were arranged in the Bow street Police Court to also were arranged in the Bow street Police Court to also were arranged in the Bow street Police Court to also being tended explication at the German Embassy of the Information when the Bow street Police Court to also being tended explication at the German Embass, or the information when importance with the police of the Prenchman who gave the information when the Bow street Police Court to also be a possecutor in behalf of the Treasury. It was shown that the primary of the produces a point of the thing. A line manufacture it, may be said to be rather a tax of regulation than a tax of excise.

Now," continued the Governor, "I know of the police behind each other's back each trying to secure himself and to get a reward. Wolf pleaded that he was the victim of a consuracy. The prisoners were remanded until next week.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The decree abolishing the the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France, which was grazeted yesterday, says that if the pork is carefully saited there is no danger of trichinosis, or color that the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France, which was grazeted yesterday, says that if the pork is carefully saited there is no danger of trichinosis, and to be articles in the police of traction.

"I have always looked upon the tax upon which is not an excise tax, as Mr. Blanine decipe tax in a such an excise tax, as Mr. Blanine decrease it is a tax directly upon the produces a pound of tobacco it is not an excise tax?"

It is not an excise tax, as Mr. Blanine decreation and on upon the thing. The man who produces a form the rea

make tobacco free of taxation, or to make cotton cloth free of taxation.

"I have always looked upon the tax upon whiskey and tobacco as a great injustice to the States that produce those articles; not that they may not ultimately get the taxes back after their produce; we tax Virginia upon her great products, from which alone she can realize money, up to the collection point, leaving her nothing to tax upon of her State industry, and then we complain of her because she doesn't pay her own debts. Well Mr. Binine proposes to keep that tax on, and pay other people's debts with it. In my judgment, if anything would justify rebellion, that would."

Have you any theory of your own as to what should be done, Governor?"

"Oh, yes, and I am quite willing to have my plan compared with that of Mr. Bialne. My plan is to abolish the tax on whiskey and tobacco by the United States when it is no longer necessary, to help the middle interest, for the same reason that the tax on matches was taken off for the benefit of the poorer interest, and the tax on bank checks for the capital class. I would then leave the States that have borne the burden so many years more heavily than any other States to tax those commodifies to collect their own tax on whiskey and tobacco in their own way, and thus recuperate from the disastrous effects of the war.

"Then," continued Gov. Butler. "let every other State put such a tax on whiskey and tobacco in their own way, and thus recuperate from the disastrous effects of the war.

"Then," continued Gov. Butler. "let every other State put such a tax on whiskey and tobacco as will put whatever restriction on its sale may be deemed best for its own policy."

But could the States tax it? was asked.

Yes," said Gov. Butler. "They could tax those articles as they tax anything and everything else. There is one qualification of this right. It must be a just and equalitax, to be borne by everybody who has in hand that thing which is taxed."

right. It must be a just and equal tax, to be borne by everybody who has in hand that thing which is taxed."

"But: suggested the reporter." if one State should tax whiskey and tobacco, and another did not, then whiskey and tobacco would not go into the State that taxes them would they?

"Be it so," said the Governor. Then the people of that State might not got druck or narcotized, nor spend their money in chewing and smoking. But men will have whiskey and tobacco at some price wherever they may live, and it is the right of the States to regulate whiskey solling and the manufacture and sale of tobacco for themselves, and not to have it done by the general Government, especially when it imposes upon them a horde of governmental officials whom they would not tolerate, certainly not as a great political class, in a State where whiskey and tobacco are raised.

"I agree fully that whiskey and tobacco should be taxed by the States alone, and not by the general Government, except in time of dire necessity, which knows no law and I am quite certain that the Constitution of the United States neither directs, authorizes, nor permits any tax upon its people, direct or indirect, except what is necessary to meet the proper expense of its own Government and for the expense of governing the States."

Obliuary.

Col. C. O. Sandford, one of the oldest civil Notes to Moze Addums. What I Did with my Fifty Milions." Meetin's Twiness." and "Rubentstein's Playing." George E. Harris, President of the Pennsylvania Society of the Unriminati, died Vesterday morning at his residence in Philadelphia, aged 70 years.

Ex-tion. Stevenson died at Parkersburg W. Va., yesterday, aged 51 years.

Joseph Baker, senior member of the law firm of Baker.

Haker, Augusta Me. died yesterday, aged 71 years.

Prof. S. E. Hoshour, a distinguished educator of Indiana died in Indianapolis yesterday at the advanced age of Solyegra.

Richard F. Clark, well known in railroad circles, died in Atchison, Kan, yesterday. He came from New York

Henry B. Hertz of 747 Broadway was thrown from his horse in Central Park, yesterday morning, and so badly hurt that he was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

OUTRAGE ON A SCHOOL MISTRESS. Missing for Several Hours and Found Hid-den in a Stack of Straw.

Mr. Huff and his son lighted a lantern and were out in the yard in less than ten minutes after the missing girl stepped from the porch. They searched all night and until 10 A. M. yes-

While searching a straw stack 400 yards east of Huff's house Tom Harvey discovered a foot protruding. He pushed the straw to one side, and there found the missing girl lying on her back with a skirt wrapped around her head.

As Harvey attempted to raise her up tho girl cried, "Don't, don't," She was assured that only her friends were there, and was placed in a buggy and drived to Huff's house. Her eyes were bloodshot, and her hair filled with burs.

Hundreds of sturdy men who had come in from a fourteen hours' search were visibly affects. Miss Purviance was soon able to give an account of her mysterious disappearance. She said:

"When I stepped around the corner of the house two men grabbed me by the throat and

ANOTHER SUNSET SPECTACLE. Prof. Brooks Discovers a Shower of Tele-

scopic Meteors Near the Sun. The remarkable red light in the sky after

color was not quite so intense as on Tuesday evening but it attracted general attention, and, as before, resembled the glare of a distant con-flagration, except that it was free from flickerflagration, except that it was free from flickering motion, and extended nearer the zenith than the light of a distant fire would do.

News from Boston, Hartford, Rochester, Utica, Philadelphia, and other places shows that this phenomenon has been visible, with varving degrees of brilliancy, for several evenings past over a large portion of the Middle and Eastern States at least. In Utica on Wednesday morning a similar appearance was beheld in the eastern sky, beginning about an hour and a half before sunrise.

PHELPS, Nov. 29.—Prof. Brooks of the Red House Observatory, while searching for comets near the sun last evening, discovered a wonderful shower of telescopic meteors, some of which were moving southward and others northward. Prof. Brooks believes that this display has some connection with the remarkable red light seen near the sun a sunrise and sunset for several days, and that the earth is passing through a mass of meteoric dust, or is enveloped in the tail of a gigantic comet.

engineers in the South, died in Petersburg, Va. yester-day, at the age of 73 years. He was born in New York State in 1811, but had lived in Virginia for many year. Under his direction that part of the Norfolk and Western Under his direction that part of the Norfolk and Western Raifroad running from Petersburg to Lynchburg was built. He also supervised the building of the Augusta. Ga. Canal and the raifroad running from Chatham, Va., now composing part of the Raielph and Augusta Air Line. In 1956 tot. Sandford was elected Superintendent of the Petersburg and Welson Raifroad, and in 1983 was elected President of the compair. His remains will be taken to Savannan, (i.e., for internant. Dr. George W. Bagling died lind excuing at his residence in Richmond, Va., at the age of 50 years. He was for some time before the war Washington correspondent for several newspapers in New Orleans. Charcedon, and other Southern cities. He was evolutioned as a hunterest and satirist. He was an excellent historian of Airginia life and customs and was only however. Letters of Hilly Millions. Social Addition.

Mr. Herts Thrown From His Horse.

ATTICA, Ind., Nov. 29.-The correspondent of THE SUN had an interview with Miss Lizzie Purviance a school teacher, who on Tuesday evening disappeared from the porch of the house where she boarded. Not returning at the and of five minutes Mr. Huff told his wife to go and call her, which she did.

an account of her mysterious disappearance. She said:

"When I stepped around the corner of the house two men grabbed me by the throat and carried me over the front fence. They said that if I screamed they would kill me. With one on either side of me, they dragged me through a pond toward the schoolhouse. Then they turned east through the woods, put me over the fence, and took me through a corn field, and there is the last I can remember. They were very rough in their treatment, and cursed me at almost every step.

"Going toward the school house they asked my name, and I told them. Then they wanted to know where my brother kept his money. I told them I didn't know. They asked if I had any money, and I told them to take what I had. I saw the men, and think I could recognize them. Both were well dressed in dark clothes, with overcosts and black hats, and wore their trousers stuffed in their boots."

Miss Purviance is now able to sit up, and on Monday will assume her school duties. She is 24 years old.

sunset was seen again last night, and it did not disappear until about 6 o'clock. The flery

DOYLE'S ALIBL.

Five Miles from Brookville when the Maybees were Murdered.

Coroner Baylis will resume the inquest tonay in relation to the muricer of Ars. Lycin Maybee and her daughter Annie, who were strangled in a barn at Brookville. Doyle and Brown, who were arrested on suspicion, will be present, and it is thought that if nothsuspicton, will be present, and it is thought that if nothing more is found against them they will be discharged. Brown is of weak intellect, and his relatives in Babylon attach no importance to his story that he saw Boyle kill the Masches women.

Mrs. Valentine Beltzar of Westbury told Detective Wood yesterday that Doyle had supper at her house at 546 P. Mon Saturday, Nov. 17. Two servant girss and a man in the employ of Isane H. Cocks of Westbury say they saw Boyle about 6 o'lock that night. This goes to show that Doyle was at least five niles from Brookville when the murders were committed.

Are Their Licenses All Forfeited ! Eight saloon keepers, who at one time or an other had been convicted of violation of the Excise law, were arrested on Wednesday under the statute setting forth that such conviction involves a forfeiture of li-cense. Two who were arraigned before Justice Patter-son in the Jefferson Market Police Court were paroled son in the segreson agree. Force court were paroles, the him until he could examine into the law. Judge Smith held the pair brought before him in the Essex Market Court. Justice Murray in the Vorkville, and Justice O'Reilly, in the Harlem Court, discharged the prisoners. Superintendent Walling holds that any saidon keeper who at any time has been convicted of violation of the Excise law may be arrested without a

Francisco Dalcisso of 37 Crosby street was stabled in the breast at Crosby and Grand streets, on Monday night, and died the following day in St. Vin-Monday night, and ched the following day in St. Vin-cent's Respital. Rifficie Capolianeo was arrested on Wednesday night and charged with having stabled. Dal-cison. Yesterday three Hulman sailed at the Coroner's office and told Chief Ciefs Toul that Capolianeo was not Dalciso's assailant. They said that the prisoner was in their company at the time the simbing toos place, and that Rifficia Fistiano, with whom Dalcisso had quarteled some weeks ago, was the man who had killed him. The poince were directed to arrest Datriano.

Efforts are making in Paterson to secure the Efforts are making in Paterson to secure the release from the county lail of Mrs. Serais Story, who is serving a sentence for the killing of Mrs. Elizabeth Feest. She is over 60 vers of age, and has been contined in the lail since september, 1881, and will remain there until the middle of next January unless the costs are paid. She is in poor health, and says site is alread plores the public to do something for her, as the dreads oving in the tail. See will persist in her inneceeds she wishes to go to live with her brother in Newburgh.

Peculiar Autumn Lightning.

Lightning struck the Presbyterian church at Augmenting struck the Presbyterian church at Ostrander. Once on the cupols, and divided into forks, the reached the ground and followed the surface into the garden of fleaben Freshwaller, climbed his house to the chimney, and then passed into the interior, where it ripped out of the floor a hole three feet long. If then passed through the partition and struck Freshwaller on the head killing him.

Twenty-sight dead sparrows were picked up under a tree struck by lightning at Jeffersonville, Ky.

BROOKLYN.

A sneak thief entered the apartments of Adelph Rocker, on the second floor of 443 Court street, vester-day, and stole money and lewelry to the value of \$350. The application made to the Brooklyn Common Council for permission to furnish electric lights in public and private places will be opposed by the merchants of the Eastern District if the competity contemplates stretching their wires on poles placed in the structs.

LOSSES BY FIRE

A fire at the chemical works in Descripto, Out yes techny caused by an explosion, destroyed \$15000 worth of property.

The summer residence of J. D. Byatt a New York beetchart at Reverside, N. J. was burned yesterday mortains. The house was worth \$7,000 and was filled with furniture.

The saxonyille Woollen Mills at Saxonyille, Massowind by Michael Simpon, were burned yesterday morning. Five buildings were destroyed. The company manufacturest bankers and yarn for the licebary car get formany, and employed about the hands. The loss on buildings and machinery is about 195-1000.

Two thirds of the business houses and five residences. Two thirds of the husiness houses and five residences in Genia. Fin, were butned a seterday. The fire started at about day wight and was caused by the unsetting of amounts a store. If a weight around two sides of the put-lic square consuming every thing in its course. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 inserting a basic \$20,000.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1882 snow by upon the ground of the depth of several number, and the sleighing in the aburbs was excellent. to the depth of several miles, and the sleighing in the similar was set either.

The flot John R Salter of St. Joseph a Catholic Church, at Sath avenue and Washington place, is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

Monsigner Carel visited the Blackwell's Island pentatinry vesterings and preached to the prisoners, taking the story of the pentient thief as its text.

Thomas Farrell of Paterson has identified the body taken from the North River at the foot of Twenty-eightis street on Tresday as that of his father, James Parrell.

A fire in the maccason fastery of derardo demotion in the rear at 50 tresdy sirest vesterday morning, did RJ. 250 damage to the store, and \$10.00 to the building was half silled by the smode.

Semior authors who was taken ill at the Pitth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday, was better vesterday. He sat my a short time in the afternoon and conversed with his heights the mile Canhew lie was resting quietly last evening for conditionals and the chances for recovery were good.

A prairie on fire recentless the present rush for Dr. and Canhes were builded to Dr. A prairie on fire resembles the present rush for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents. - 445

SPRINGER OUT OF THE RACE.

ONLY THREE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

New York's Delegation to Stand by Cox-Randall Claims D1 Votes Nure-Carlisie's Count Nominates Him on the First Bailot. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The withdrawal of Mr.Springer from the Speakership contest today leaves only three recognized candidates. It was expected that a conference of the New York delegation would be held to-day, the result of which would make clear what is now doubtful as to the attitude of certain members of that delegation toward Mr. Cox's candidacy. An informal meeting of the mem-bers of the delegation who are in the city was held this afternoon, and a formal conference will probably be held to-morrow. At the meeting to-day the sentiment expressed is said to have been in favor of standing by Mr. Cox in the caucus until authorized by him to with-

draw his name or until he shall be nominated.

The special importance of the action of the

New York delegation to-day is in the fact that it binds Mr. Cox's supporters from other States to him more firmly than at one time seemed possible. These friends say that they will support Mr. Cox so ong as the New York delegation does. If, as his friends now estimate, he will control more than fifty votes

Intat they will support Mr. Cox so, ong as the New York delegation does. If, as his friends now estimate, he will control more than fifty votes on the first ballot, and is able to keep his strength unbroken for any time, the early nomination of Randall or Carlisle seems impossible. There is no doubt that a majority of Mr. Cox's supporters favor Mr. Randall as a second choice. It is reported to hight that Hubert O. Thomnson will visit Washington to urge Mr. Mulier, who is a Randall man, to go with the rest of the New York delegation in support of Cox.

At Mr. Randall's headquarters at the National Hotel to-night members of Congress and other persons interested in Mr. Randall's candidacy came and went in a stendy stream for hours. Most of them stopped in the general reception room and conversed with Mr. Randall's icutenants, but some of the more prominent saw and conversed with Mr. Randall himself in his private apartment. Several short conferences of this character were held with closed doors. An Associated Press reporter who called at the headquarters was referred to Mr. Hensel, who professed confidence in the election of Mr. Randall. He said it was not likely that more than 185 members would go into the nominating caucus. Some members would not be here in time and three or four who are here would not go into the caucus. He thought that, with the fight narrowed down to the two leading candidates, it would be found that of the 185 votes Randall ind 34 and Carlisle 76, leaving 15 doubtful. It depended he thought, at this time on the votes of members from five States—Michigan and Wisconsin in the North, and Tennessee, Georgia, and Missouri in the South. Mr. Hensel was void of a rumor in circulation to the effect that it was proposed, should it be seen that neither Randall nor Cox could be nominated, to transfer the strength of both of those gentlemen to Mr. Converse of Ohio. He said that this rumor was without other foundation than the imaginations of those who put it afloat. The nossibility of Mr. Randall's elect

leading newspaper of the State, which had started out as a supporter of Mr. Carlisle, had to-day declared in favor of Mr. Randall's election as Speaker.

At Mr. Carlisle's headquarters at the Metropolitan to-night a larger and more cheerfullooking assemblage was present than at the rooms of either of the other candidates. Mr. Carlisle appeared to be extremely confident of his nomination. He talked as though the result of the contest did not admit of question. His chief lieutenant, Mr. Willis, told an Associated Press reporter that their count nominated Mr. Carlisle on the first ballot, and that Mr. Carlisles vote would be between 110 and 120. He counted the Illinois delegation as solid for Mr. Carlisle.

The enthusiasm of the Carlisle men seems to have arisen from the fact that Dunn of Arkansas and Culberson of Texas promised to support Carlisle to-day. These men have heretofore been counted for Randall. Then, too, the Ceorgia delegation furnished Mr. Carlisle six votes. But Mr. Randall is not at all dismayed by the enthusiasm of Mr. Carlisle's friends. He says that he will get five of the Georgia votes and five of the Missouri votes, claims that Mr. Carlisle dispates. Mr. Randall's friends do not abate their confidence either, though it is probable that the action of the New York delegation is a little disappointing It is hard to see as yet any change in the situation from that ronorted yesterday. There is a good deal of heavy betting, Mr. Carlisle's friends evidently being well supplied with money, but their offers are engerly snapped up. One even bet of \$5,000 on Randal was a prominent Republican, who wanted to make a little money, have been taken.

An important incident to-day in the contest for minor places in the organization of the

\$5,000 on Randail by a preminent Republican, who wanted to make a little money have been taken.

An important incident to-day in the contest for minor places in the organization of the House was the failure of John G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arns, to secure the endorsement of the Ohio delegration in his candidacy for his old place. He and his competitor, Leedom, had agreed to allow a majority of the State delegation to say which of them should be presented to the caucus as the choice of the State. At a which eleven of the thirteen members were present, and one member voted by proxy, Leedom received seven votes and Thompson five. One of Thompson's supporters moved to make the nomination of Leedom unanimous, and this was done. Mr. Thompson said to-night that he would at the by the decision of the delegation, and make no further effort to secure his own nomination.

Sale of Thoroughbreds. CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 29.—D. J. Crouse has said his entire stable of thorougalizeds at the Ennickin mak farm. The atvoice head were soid at an average of 231. Revolver, a stallion 18 years old, was soid for \$100.

The Signal Office Prediction. Slightly warmer, generally fair weather,

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Mrs Bosenberger of Berlin Ont. aged 25 years, died vesterday afternoon from the effects of chloroform, administered by Dr. Mylus for the extraction of teeth.

The General Transatiantic Company's steamer Labrador, which arrived at Havre on the 25th inst. from New York, had her decks swept on the passage, and two of her men were killed. while Harry Costello and his aged mother were driven to be not to spend thank-giving Days near Pittsburgh, on Mondry evening, their vehicle upset, over an embankment and both were killed. ment and both were killed.

There has been added to the Inboratory of Princeton College a large defraction grating for ster-cocopic work on the sun. The grating was invented by Prof. Rolans of the Johns Hopkins University. William Smith, who was to be hanged at Sparta, Gs. to-day for a series of believe outrages, has succeeded to having his case carried to the Surreine Court, which so tion will delay the hanging indefinitely. A fast mult train from Maccon to Savannah ran over Ann Williams and Ed May both colored, on a bridge near Davistore, Ga, vesterday. The hodies were terridy mutilated and thrown from the trestie into the cross.

It is renorted in Montreal that amicable relations between the two great rival resilvays have been restured and that the syndicate of Grand Trans, supporters in England will alwer be a large portion of the Canadian Pacific stock. Pacific slock.

The mayter, mate, and cook of the brigantine Minnie Louise of Characteriown, P. E. I. which was abundanted formalism, and the second of the Academy, N. S., to Newformalism, were purely by the second Section and taken to Louden. Eng.

The conference of the delegates of the Australian Lechaptone in consider the question of the anactation is lained to the Australian Lechaptone in the second of the Australian Lechaptone in the Australian Lechapton in the Austral

consisting a circle when the a whent occurred. The striver and candidators were arterated, some Ratena United States Consul-General at Hawana, has returned to that est from the United States and resumed the affician duties. Mr. Joseph Springer, who has best or traced the affician duties. Mr. Joseph Springer, who has best or traced the afficiant duties of Consul-Senieral during Gen. Balean advance with take a furioush on Satirday. The schooler Albos of Banger with a heavy exerge of imber toy P. Mounth, serious a limit at nothing to Wednessey much added a fine of Mr. Mass of Land and saided street at Sandwich lier cargo with reducible to the said street at Sandwich lier cargo with reducible to the said street at Sandwich lier cargo with reducible to the said of Aramouth, master of the American Covernment was to treat to whom the American Covernment was for treats a section the American Covernment was for treats a section gains of five men were returning whose on a band car for the Southern Coding the water grave on a section gains of five men were returning home on a hand car in the Southern Coding design for Indiana. Rosenments in the Southern Coding the Sandwick were a section of the Southern Coding and the other Reducible and Mr. Martinora section by a construction ended, and Was that and Ministed Sectionnics were kindly in juried.

A skiff containing time railroad hands, who had been employed on the Little Book Railroad, while crossing the river at Membles vesterials morning in a for arrock a coal field and capined. All wave driven under the coal barges; but several enforced skiffor a who were near the scene rescued eight of the number. One of the rescued men died soon afterward.